

Jerusalem,
May 11. 1900

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No. 15.

Sir,

In reply to Your Excellency's
Despatch of the 29th of January last,
asking for a concise report, at the
beginning of each quarter, on the
administrative and economic state
of this Mutessarifiat, I have the
honour to furnish the following
observations :-

The Mutessarifiat or Sandjak of
Jerusalem is bounded on the north
by a line which may be said to run
from

His Excellency
The Right Hon^{ble}
Sir N. O'Connor, G.C.B.

Yes Yes Yes

Jerusalem, May 5th
General Dickson

No. 14

Recd.

By Post

Leave of absence -

including Dec. under 7.5.

to 7.0. asking for 3 months

from July 15th

See at Beirut

Have recommended:

also mentioning Mr. Brumby

has suggested that Mr.

Wheeler should be the

Chief & approve suggestions

(See Mr. O'Connor's No 37)

of meeting Mr. Brumby

in view of his experience

May 10 1900

Yes

from the Coast of the Mediterranean,
near the mouth of the river Anja,
eastward through the village of
Sinjil, to the bridge over the river
Jordan near Jericho; on the south
by a line drawn from the
Mediterranean midway between
Gaza and El-Arish to the town
of Akaba; on the east by the river
Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the valley
running south from the latter to
Akaba; and on the west by the
Mediterranean. It may be said
to correspond very nearly with the
ancient Roman Province of Judæa,
as distinguished from Samaria and
Galilee

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Galilee; but the boundaries are not
clearly defined, and are traced in
accordance with the bordering
villages and lands belonging to
them which come under the
administration of the Mutessarifat.

The population of this Mutessarifat
numbers about 300,000, and is made
up of different sects as follows:—
Mohamedans 195,000; Jews 70,000;
and Christians 35,000.

The Mutessarifat is divided into
three Caïmakamliks or Cazas, namely:
those of Jaffa, Gaza, and Hebron;
and into two Mudiri's, Bethlehem
and Ramleh, the former being in
the district of Jerusalem and the latter
within